

An Account  
 of  
 The Typhoid Fever;  
 which  
 prevailed at the Almshouse  
 in Philadelphia;  
 during the Spring of  
 1824.

Written as an inaugural Thesis.

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 Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society.

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*Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas  
 Regumque turres.* — Hor.

Presented November 6<sup>th</sup> 1824

Paper

The following is a list of the

names of the persons who have

been admitted to the

membership of the

association since the

last meeting of the

association, and the

names of the persons who

have been admitted to the

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An account &c.

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In selecting this subject, for a medical thesis, I have been actuated by the interesting nature of the disease; as well as by a desire to avoid paths, which have already been well beaten by able and experienced writers. Possessing little personal knowledge, of the various maladies which affect the human frame, and just entering the Temple of Medical Science; the student in attempting to give a systematic account of most diseases, can but echo the words and sentiments of others. For these reasons, and believing that it is by an attentive observance of the various phenomena which accompany the rise and progress of disease; that the most important



part of our practical knowledge is to be gained; I have chosen to relate what I have seen, in preference to what I have read. In doing so, I cannot but express my acknowledgments, to the attending Physicians of the Almshouse, at that period Doctors Mitchell and Jackson, for the many interesting facts and suggestions I have derived from their discourses at the bed sides of the sick. The endeavours of the former gentleman especially, to diffuse information amongst the clasp were unwearied, and entitles him to the gratitude and esteem of all its members.

The disease, of which I am to treat, appeared in the Almshouse during the month of December 1823, but it was not until the first of March following, that I had leisure to observe it with attention.

The first of these is the fact that the  
 number of cases of smallpox in the  
 United States has been steadily increasing  
 since 1880. This is due to the fact that  
 the disease is now more common in the  
 South and West than it was in the  
 North and East. The reason for this is  
 that the climate of the South and West  
 is more favorable to the disease than  
 that of the North and East. The disease  
 is also more common in the South and  
 West because of the fact that the  
 population of these regions is more  
 numerous than that of the North and  
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 numerous than that of the North and  
 East.

At this time it prevailed pretty extensively, especially in the Black<sup>d</sup> Lying in ward; a dirty and ill ventilated garret.

Before entering upon a detail of its symptoms and treatment, it may not be improper to make a few very brief observations upon its causes. This part of my subject, I must confess I have undertaken with much diffidence; because its complete investigation would require both extensive observations, and matured judgement to form from them correct conclusions.

Of the Predisposing causes, very little need be said. They may be considered as the same, in general, with those of most other fevers of a typhoid nature.

The Remote cause appears to be some noxious matter or effluvia, arising from filthy or crowded  
(ded)



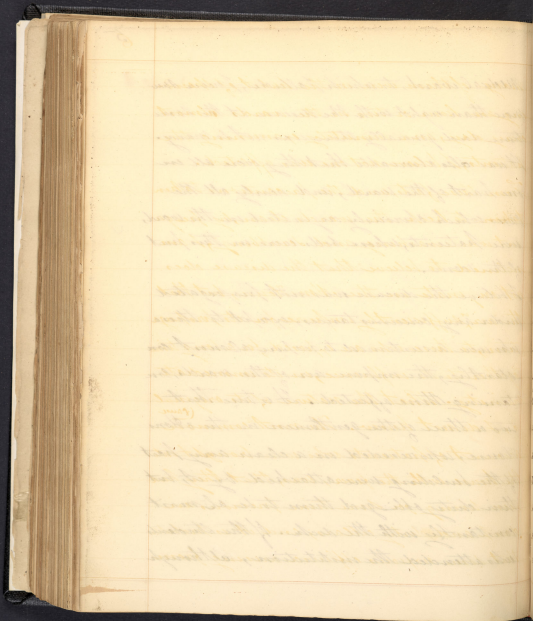
did and ill ventilated places. Of its precise nature we have no adequate idea. It seems to be the same as that which sometimes causes such desolation in our Camps and Prisons. I shall not attempt to account for it, but merely mention such facts, as came under my observation.

It was generally supposed that the disease was originally generated in the Hms house; but many patients were affected with it before they came in. Many, however, were attacked by it, who had not been out of the house for months. But if the affection really originated in a ward, containing sixty or seventy persons, it would be reasonable to conclude, that as its cause would be constantly in operation, it would attack nearly their whole number. This, however was not the case; in the mens



Medial ward, to which I allude, I never saw more than eight with the disease at the same time and generally there was not so many. It was also observable that they come all in one part of the ward, and nearly all the cases which obviously originated in the ward, were patients, whose beds were in this part of the room.

I believe the disease was not propagated under any circumstances, except to those who were accustomed to respire almost constantly, the impure air of the wards, containing those affected. It is true that two or three of the gentlemen in the Commons House, who resided in a clean airy part of the building were attacked by it, but their duty obliged them to be almost constantly with the sick. Of the students who attended the institution, although



Many of them were in the habit of spending an hour or two in the wards almost every day, and minutely examining the patients; I believe not one was affected.

From these facts, and the precautions taken to keep the wards clean, by frequent whitewashing and scrubbing, I am inclined to believe that the disease does not originate in the *Mans' House*, but that the air is sufficiently impure for its propagation, to those who are exposed for a long time together to its influence, in its immediate vicinity. What the nature of its original <sup>(cause)</sup> is, I do not know. The most common account of patients who were brought into the house with the fever, was, that they had been living for some time previous in damp and dirty cellars; and it is probable that some noxious effluvia arising from



Such places, is the cause of this destructive malady.

Of the Proximate cause, I shall say but little. I believe this to be a disease  sui generis , the remote causes whatever they are, producing a specific action on the human system, the precise nature of which is unknown.

It appears to differ from genuine Typhus Fever, in not being contagious, except to persons constantly residing in the impure and vitiated atmosphere, in which it prevails. In other respects its resemblance to genuine Typhus was strong, though I never saw an oozing of blood from the Gums, or indeed hemorrhage from any part, in its last stages, which is said to occur so often in that disease. I think Dr Jackson's opinion



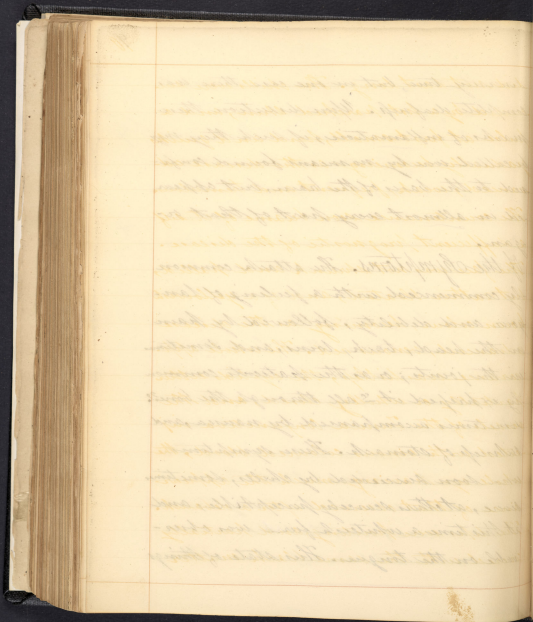
was, that the proximate cause was infla-  
 mation of the basis of the brain. Dissec-  
 tions sometimes presented to us a turgid  
 appearance of the membranes, and effu-  
 sions of serum; but is it not problemat-  
 ical, whether these were causes or effects.  
 Besides, allowing them to be causes,  
 they are by no means decisive evi-  
 dence of inflammation? Experiments have  
 been repeatedly made by eminent  
 men, which prove that healthy an-  
 imals may be bled to death, and  
 yet all these appearances, will some-  
 times be found upon dissection.

One of the reasons which induced Dr.  
 Jackson to suppose, that the basis  
 of the brain was particularly the seat  
 of the disease, was, that the organs of  
 sense were seldom affected. This was

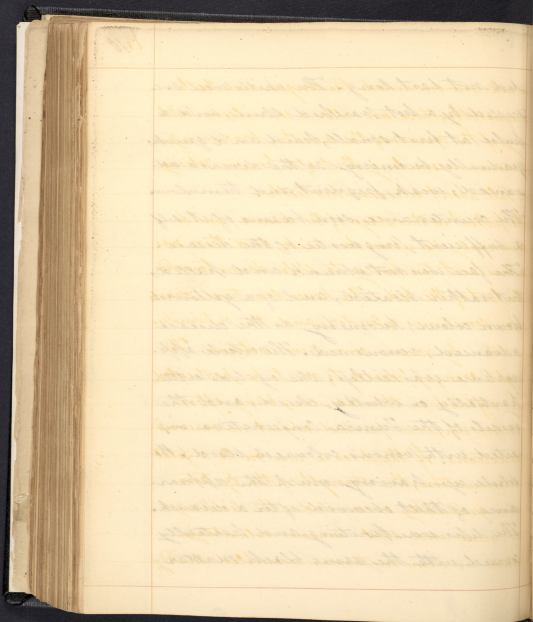


generally true, but in one case there was complete deafness. Upon dissection these marks of inflammation, if such they may be called were by no means found confined to the basis of the brain, but appeared in almost every part of that organ.

Of the Symptoms. The attack commonly commenced with a feeling of languor and debility, followed by pain in the head, back, loins, and sometimes in the joints; or as the patients commonly expressed it "all through the bones"; sometimes accompanied by nausea, and sickness of stomach. These symptoms were soon succeeded by chills, sometimes severe, at others scarcely perceptible, and at this time a whitish fur was observable on the tongue. This state of things



did not last long. The chills were succeeded by a hot parched skin, and a pulse at first small, hard and quick, gradually becoming as the disease advanced, weak, frequent and tremulous. The countenance soon became of itself a sufficient prognostic of the disease. The face was not shrunk and pallid, but rather bloated, and of a yellowish brown colour, becoming as the disease advanced, venous red. The whole appearance was listless, the eyelids either partially or wholly closed, and the vessels of the Tunica Conjunctiva injected with venous coloured blood, the whole eye having much the appearance of that observed after a debauch. The lips were founting, and partially covered with the same black matter



which now encrusted the tongue and teeth.

Frequently, there was also a convulsive twitching of the corners of the mouth, producing a motion resembling that of a person rolling a ball about between his teeth. X

The patient in this stage of the disease, would commonly lie upon his back, and there was a constant tendency to slip down towards the foot of the bed. The knees sometimes drawn up, sometimes extended, and the extremities agitated by various convulsive motions. The right arm, appeared to me to be particularly affected in this manner; being often raised up, and pushed about in various directions. If the disease ran on to a fatal termination, the strength of the system was gradually exhausted; the discharges by urine and stool, became involuntary, and in some instances resembled muddy X



water, so that it was even difficult to distinguish the one from the other. Petechial spots appeared on various parts of the body, which enlarged and ran into each other; the extremities became cold, Thicough came on, a partial clammy sweat appeared, the breathing became short, labourious, involuntary and cold, and death finally terminated the scene. This commonly happened on the seventh or ninth day.

During the whole course of the disease, the clearness of intellect preserved by the patient was remarkable. Though lying with nearly all the symptoms above mentioned, apparently comatose and at the very gates of death, yet when spoken to, they would answer clearly and rationally. Sometimes they said, they felt pain in the head, but more commonly,



would say they felt no pain, although upon being touched about the abdomen or epigastric region, they manifested symptoms of great sensibility.

But the disease did not always pursue the exact course mentioned above. Sometimes in the latter stages the abdomen became tympanitic, and as it indicated torpor and want of action in the alimentary canal, it was regarded as a very unfavourable symptom.

During the months of February, March, and April, there occurred sixteen or seventeen cases, which were supposed by Dr Jackson to be essentially different from the common fever. It commenced with a violent pain in some one of the joints as the knee, ankle, or toe, and the fever which followed was said to be more



violent when this pain occurred in one of the small joints, as the toe. Soon after, the patient was attacked with violent symptoms of fever, and on the second or third day the skin was found covered by innumerable small blotches, resembling at first light flea bites. These cases were all of them extremely fatal. I do not however consider them as different from the others, except in malignancy, or the blotches which appeared, any thing more than petechiae, occurring at an early stage. It may be observed, that as the disease advanced, these petechiae enlarged and ran into each other, untill some of them exceeded a dollar in size.

Another form in which the disease appeared was that of Pneumonia Typhoid  
(des



des, and during the latter part of March and first of April, this was not uncommon. The countenance in these cases, had much the same appearance as in the others, but the tongue was covered by a cream coloured fur. There was severe pain in the breast, accompanied by cough, and a pulse, small, hard, frequent and irregular. The voice was not natural, being either hoarse or shrill; and indeed the countenance of the patient and sound of his voice, were of themselves sufficient to indicate the disease.

I had but one opportunity of witnessing a post mortem examination. It was in the case of T. Gallaher who died with the usual symptoms. The blood vessels of the brain were much injected,



and the ventricle, were filled with bloody serum.

The lining membrane of the stomach presented appearances of considerable inflammation.

The left ventricle of the heart was enlarged to double the size of the right, and filled with uncoagulated blood, - which, however, coagulated as soon as removed.

The liver appeared healthy, but the gall bladder was enormously distended, and the passage of the bile through the ductus Cysticus, completely obstructed, apparently by spasm.

The Treatment, adopted in the house was simple; and as it was nearly the same in all cases, I shall merely attempt to illustrate it, by the

11

following one. It was that of Leach  
 aged about 35. This man came into  
 the Clinical ward on the 2<sup>d</sup> of May  
 and his symptoms were then as fol-  
 lows. His pulse was full, frequent, soft  
 and easily compressed. Much nausea  
 and sense of weight about his stom-  
 ach, with pain in the head, wild  
 appearance of the eyes and stupor.  
 His skin hot and dry, and tongue  
 covered with dark brown fur. He was  
 ordered an emetic, and after its opera-  
 tion a mercurial cathartic, and  
 also dry cups to the head. This relie-  
 ved the head for the time, but on  
 the next day the symptoms again  
 returned. A Blister to the back of  
 the neck was then ordered and he was  
 put upon the use of Thermes minen  
 (at



al and Calomel - Ther. Min: gr. v cal.  
 somel gr. j to be given every two hours.  
 The stupor was again relieved, but on  
 the 4<sup>th</sup>, it again returned. He also  
 on this day complained of some  
 sickness of the stomach. To obviate  
 this the Therme. Min. was reduced to  
 gr. iij and there was much debility  
 the calomel was omitted. His head  
 was ordered to be shaved and dry  
 cupped. On the 5<sup>th</sup> the patient was  
 much relieved; treatment continued.  
 On the 6<sup>th</sup> the bowels were found to be  
 costive, and a dose of Magnesia and  
 Epsom salts operated with very good  
 effect. The Therme. Mineral was redu-  
 ced to doses of ij gr. every hour. This  
 treatment was continued until the  
 7<sup>th</sup>, when the symptoms were much



mitigated. The tongue had become clean and moist, the skin soft and relaxed, the eyes natural, mind composed, and the pulse full and soft but preternaturally slow. He now commenced taking bark in infusion but this did not appear to do much good. On the next day he was ordered a wine glass full of Porter, three or four times a day and a light nourishing diet. Under this treatment he continued gradually to mend. This was one of the mildest cases. The treatment however was the same in principle, in nearly all, though it was sometimes necessary to stimulate vigorously.

In that form of the disease which attacked the Lungs, the treatment was



necessarily different. Unless upon  
the immediate accession of the disease  
the lancet was seldom admissible,  
and indeed was seldom employed;  
but local bleeding by cups was found  
of much service. These were followed  
by a large blister which was to be  
repeated as fast as the preceding  
one healed, until every vestige of the  
cough had disappeared. When the bli-  
ster failed in producing its wanted  
effect, which often happened, the  
Decoction of Cantharides in ~~the~~ Tur-  
pentine was employed. Sometimes  
however, it was almost impos-  
sible to produce external irritation  
by any means, the disease within  
being so violent, that it appeared  
entirely to destroy the susceptibil-  
ity



ity of the skin, to the action of the most violent irritants which could be applied. This was a most unfavourable, and I might perhaps say, fatal symptom.

This form of the disease, was not so rapid in <sup>its</sup> course, as those which have been before described. One case I recollect in particular. He remained in the men's clinical ward about three weeks, during the most of which time, his skin was unsuceptible to the action of any kind of vesicatory, and before his death he was reduced to a mere bundle of skin and bones. The general treatment of the disease, was such as has been described in treating of its other varieties.



It now only remains for me to make a few general remarks on the treatment of this disease, and I have done. It was a very fatal one in the almshouse, but I do not think it would have been<sup>so</sup>, could the patients have been moved to a more healthy situation. The impure air of a crowded ward, the noise and bustle occasioned by so many persons, and the neglect or ignorance of uninterested nurses, all contributed to render the chance of recovery very precarious.

When the Tympanitic abdomen occurred, large doses of the Turpentine Elixir, were thought to be the best remedy, combined with external fomentations. As far as I could



judge from the cases which I have  
 seen of this disease, the simplest  
 treatment succeeded best. I think  
 one of the greatest faults in our treat-  
 ment of this class of diseases, is our  
 desire to do too much. We see the  
 unhappy patient labouring under  
 a most violent disease, are startled  
 at his danger, and like the unskil-  
 full mother, who always crams  
 down sweet things to hush the pain  
 and still the cries of her children;  
 so often I fear the unskilful phy-  
 sician, in his zeal to do "something"  
 overwhelms exhausted nature, and  
 destroys the last remains of vitality.  
 If we take a cool and collected view of  
 the state of the patient; we find the  
 system labouring under a violent



and morbid action, the precise nature of which we do not know; but we know that this action tends to subvert some or all of the natural functions. Nature, ever on the alert to watch and prevent the entrance of disease; calls forth all her resources to combat with the enemy. But there are some diseases which nature alone is not capable of defeating, and her violent efforts like the struggles of the condemned malefactor only accelerate her doom. It is the part of the physician, to cut the noose which binds her, and her own efforts can then be exerted with advantage.

There is, as Darwin observes, but a certain quantity of sensorial power in the system; and this quantity <sup>is</sup> <sub>is</sub>

The first of these is the fact that the  
 population of the country is increasing  
 rapidly. This is due to a number of  
 causes, the most important of which  
 are the following: first, the fact that  
 the birth rate is high; second, the fact  
 that the death rate is low; and third,  
 the fact that the immigration is large.  
 The second of these is the fact that the  
 country is becoming more and more  
 civilized. This is due to a number of  
 causes, the most important of which  
 are the following: first, the fact that  
 the people are becoming more and more  
 educated; second, the fact that the  
 people are becoming more and more  
 civilized; and third, the fact that the  
 people are becoming more and more  
 united.

ty perhaps, is not much more than sufficient to supply the natural wants. It is by this vital or sensorial power, that nature carries on her functional operations in health, by this her organs are repaired, when altered or destroyed by disease; and it is upon this vital power, that the physician must act, in order to prevent or subdue morbid action.

The human frame may be compared to a vast and complicated machine, consisting of many organs, each performing different operations, and each liable, by various causes to be thrown out of order. If any part of its structure is clogged and obstructed in its motions, the whole machine moves heavily, and un-



repaired by a Skillfull architect  
 at last ceases to go. But the omni-  
 potent power which formed the animal  
 machine, also endowed it, with a vital  
 principle <sup>capable</sup> of sustaining all its natural  
 functions, and repairing many of its  
 accidental injuries. In old age the  
 body withers and decays, because  
 the period has arrived when the vi-  
 tal power has been nearly all ex-  
 -hed; and no longer exists in suffi-  
 -ent quantities to carry on vigourous-  
 -ly, the operations necessary for the  
 continuance of life. What this power  
 is we do not know, and indeed it is  
 our business, to study only its mode  
 of action. It appears to be generated  
 and furnished to the system as its  
 wants require, and may be carried

The first of these is the fact that the  
 human mind is not a blank slate at birth.  
 It is filled with a vast amount of  
 information that is passed on from  
 generation to generation. This information  
 is not only in the form of language and  
 culture, but also in the form of physical  
 traits and instincts. The second fact is  
 that the human mind is not a passive  
 receiver of information. It is an active  
 participant in the process of learning.  
 It selects, organizes, and interprets the  
 information it receives. The third fact is  
 that the human mind is not a static  
 entity. It is constantly changing and  
 growing. It is shaped by the experiences  
 of the individual and by the culture in  
 which they live. The fourth fact is that  
 the human mind is not a single entity.  
 It is composed of many different parts  
 that work together to form a complex  
 whole. These parts include the senses,  
 the memory, the emotions, and the  
 intellect. The fifth fact is that the  
 human mind is not a purely rational  
 entity. It is also a creature of emotion  
 and instinct. These emotions and instincts  
 often guide the human mind in ways  
 that are not fully understood by the  
 intellect. The sixth fact is that the  
 human mind is not a purely individual  
 entity. It is also a social creature.  
 It is shaped by the interactions with  
 other people and by the culture in which  
 they live. The seventh fact is that the  
 human mind is not a purely physical  
 entity. It is also a spiritual creature.  
 It is capable of experiences that go  
 beyond the physical world. The eighth  
 fact is that the human mind is not a  
 purely mortal entity. It is also an immortal  
 creature. It is capable of surviving  
 the death of the body and of existing  
 in a higher realm. The ninth fact is  
 that the human mind is not a purely  
 human entity. It is also a divine creature.  
 It is capable of receiving the love and  
 grace of God. The tenth fact is that  
 the human mind is not a purely  
 earthly entity. It is also a heavenly  
 creature. It is capable of seeing the  
 glory of God and of participating in  
 the eternal life of the saints.

from one part of the system to another leaving some parts even destitute in order to act more vigorously upon others. Patients, in many diseases, bear depletion much better than in health, and this is commonly ascribed to the stimulus of the disease. But in fact, disease is not a stimulant, ~~but~~ its presence calls forth the vital powers to repel it, and it is this, which supports the system under the circumstances mentioned.

Thus also, in wounds, when there is loss of parts, it is in this manner they are restored. Nature appears to concentrate all her forces in the neighbourhood; the parts around become irritable and painful, granulations shoot out, and finally

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 different parts, each of which has its  
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 It is a social entity. It is shaped by  
 the interactions that it has with other  
 minds. The sixth fact is that the  
 human mind is not a purely rational  
 entity. It is also an emotional entity.  
 It is influenced by feelings and emotions.  
 The seventh fact is that the human  
 mind is not a purely individual entity.  
 It is a collective entity. It is shaped  
 by the culture and society that it lives  
 in. The eighth fact is that the human  
 mind is not a purely physical entity.  
 It is also a spiritual entity. It is  
 capable of transcending the physical  
 world and reaching for higher truths.  
 The ninth fact is that the human  
 mind is not a purely mortal entity.  
 It is also an immortal entity. It is  
 capable of surviving the death of the  
 body and existing in a higher realm.  
 The tenth fact is that the human  
 mind is not a purely finite entity.  
 It is also an infinite entity. It is  
 capable of knowing and understanding  
 an infinite number of things.

by the whole becomes repaired. But if the wound is very extensive, nature alone is not able to repair it. If the edges are too far apart, she throws out granulations in vain, they either suppurate and slough off or become diseased, and if unassisted she goes on struggling until all her excitement becomes wasted and life gradually extinct.

Here then we see that the powers of Nature are limited and that she acts blindly; for when it is impossible for her to succeed in her object, she goes on struggling still more violent by throwing to her own detriment. And here also we see that it is by placing the object to be attained, within the limits of the power of Nature that the Surgeon or Physician becomes



useful. We do not stimulate the excitement to more vigorous action, or rather endeavour to moderate it, and is it more reasonable, that in all low forms of fever, we should endeavour to goad on Nature, when perhaps the fever itself is owing to her already too violent and fruitless exertions.

I allude here only to the too indiscriminate use of stimulants; judiciously applied, they are highly useful and necessary.

Thus we see that when disease is caused by disorganization of parts, art cannot eradicate it, but Nature can eradicate the disease in many instances and art can make the number greater. She does this as before stated, by having the way for the action of



the former. It may not <sup>be</sup> uninteresting, in this place, to endeavour to pursue the operations of Nature a little further.

I have in one place ascribed death, to the gradual wasting of excitement or sensorial power; but it may also be owing to other causes. Though Nature produces or manufactures, the various materials with which she has to operate, in performing the functions above mentioned, yet it is necessary that the machine upon which she has to produce them, should be in a sufficient state of perfection, or she cannot obtain them. We here see her performing two distinct general operations. She applies her power first, to form materials, from the resources, which are supplied her from without,



and labours with them to supply the deficiencies, occasioned by the waste, decay, and injuries of the body. Without these materials she can no more perform these latter operations, than the carpenter can build houses, without wood. Thus in cases of violent disease, disorganising vital parts, death may take place from this cause. Perhaps in the majority of instances, death takes place from both these causes operating together, and indeed in most cases, they are so intimately combined, that it is difficult to distinguish them. Sometimes, for instance, parts or organs may be injured, which nature succeeds in partially repairing, but the materials they afterwards supply are deficient.



-ent in quantity, or <sup>or</sup> of a bad quality;  
 and in this case, the parts upon which  
 they are engrafted must become un-  
 healthy. When this disposition has  
 once taken place, especially in organs  
 of Nutrition; it is obvious that unless  
 arrested it must extend its self; and  
 I might say at the rate of arithmeti-  
 cal progression, for as more organs  
 become composed of these unhealthy  
 materials, more unhealthy matter is  
 given out, until the whole system  
 becomes gradually disorganised, and  
 nature can support the contest with  
 disease no longer. Upon this princi-  
 ple we might explain the progress  
 of Scorbutus, Strophula, and many  
 other diseases. The maladies become chro-  
 nic, and the patient may exist for a



long time, but his system is disordered, and unless the disorder can be checked by the powers of art, becomes gradually more and more so, untill vitality is worn out.

The functions of Nature are so diversified and various, that it would require a volume, to follow her, in all her operations. My limits do not allow me to pursue them further here, and for the speculations I have already ventured to make, I must beg indulgence. I cannot consider, but that it has been by a close and faithful observance of the operations of Nature upon the human economy; that most of the great improvements which have gradually been made, in the arts of Surgery and Medicine have been

The first of these is the  
 fact that the system is  
 not a simple one, but a  
 complex one, involving  
 many different factors  
 which are all inter-  
 related. The second is  
 that the system is not  
 static, but dynamic, and  
 is constantly changing.  
 The third is that the  
 system is not uniform,  
 but varies from place  
 to place. The fourth is  
 that the system is not  
 perfect, but is subject  
 to many different kinds  
 of errors. The fifth is  
 that the system is not  
 self-sufficient, but  
 depends on many other  
 systems. The sixth is  
 that the system is not  
 self-regulating, but  
 requires constant  
 attention. The seventh  
 is that the system is  
 not self-organizing, but  
 requires constant  
 intervention. The eighth  
 is that the system is  
 not self-maintaining, but  
 requires constant  
 repair. The ninth is  
 that the system is not  
 self-renewing, but  
 requires constant  
 replacement. The tenth  
 is that the system is  
 not self-sustaining, but  
 requires constant  
 support.

suggested. The human frame is one of so complicated a structure; the functions performed by its numerous <sup>organs are</sup> so diversified; and above all, the operations of the spirit which governs and animates its motions so mysterious; that although the best talents of every age have been employed in its contemplation, it has never been perfectly understood. Perhaps it never will be. Yet let us not be discouraged, for if they have not unravelled all the mysteries, with which animal life is surrounded, yet almost every age has revealed to us some new law, or thrown light on some formerly obscure function, which formed the basis of a more rational practice, than before existed,

The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
 out of the car was the cold air. It was  
 like a blanket. I had heard that the  
 weather was good, but it was just  
 a lie. The sun was shining, but it  
 was a weak, pale light. The trees  
 were bare, and the ground was  
 covered in a thin layer of snow.  
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and finally brought the healing  
 out to its present state of perfection.  
 But notwithstanding much has been  
 done, much still remains to do,  
 and it is reasonable to hope, that by  
 watching attentively the operations  
 of Nature in health and disease,  
 much will still be done.

Upon the whole I cannot better con-  
 clude, than by quoting the words  
 of the Poet when he says —

"The proper study of mankind, is man"

Finis

---

and finally brought the country  
 out to its present state of civilization.  
 But not without blood and pain.  
 There, must have been some  
 and it is reasonable to suppose that  
 civilization was brought to the country  
 of violence in death and misery.  
 must not be more.  
 When the white & colored nations  
 clash, there is fighting the world  
 of the last nation in Europe —  
 2. The history of mankind, when

1849

The Journal of

By J. P. Smith  
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